



Social Action NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXV, 12

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
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December, 1961

MISSION FOR WORLD UNDERSTANDING INVOLVES 231 EXCHANGE STUDENTS

"I don't think ICYE could have made a wiser choice in exchangees or host parents." "I feel very much at home in the house of my American parents." "I wrote this letter to reassure you about my happiness in your country." "I'd like to express once again my gratitude to you and ICYE for making this wonderful experience possible."

Such are the expressions coming from the 1961-1962 International Christian Youth Exchange students—231 of them—scattered over the United States, Europe, Iceland, Japan, Korea and Brazil. American churches and church families have in their midst 171 young people from fourteen different countries around the world; while Austria, Germany, France, Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands and Brazil have provided host families for sixty U. S. students.

1962-63 Recruitment Begins

Even though the students for the school year 1961-1962 arrived only in July and are just getting well started in their school programs it is time to implement plans for the school year 1962-1963. This means that churches and students who wish to file applications should do so immediately. The deadline for receiving applicants is March 1, 1962.

ICYE is a church-centered program and for this reason it is expedient that churches, families, and young people consider it as the avenue of participation in an exchange program. It is the purpose of ICYE to lead participants into a deeper commitment to the life and mission of the church.

July is the exchange month, that is, new students go to their assigned coun-

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DISCIPLES TO VISIT EUROPE, SOVIET UNION NEXT SUMMER

If you have been planning a trip to Europe and the Soviet Union "sometime," the summer of 1962 may be the time to make a reality of your dream. The department of Christian Action and Community Service is sponsoring a 41-day all expense "Conference Abroad." From New York to New York the cost is \$1,650. The dates are July 16-August 25, 1962.

The "Conference Abroad" is being arranged in cooperation with Horizons Unlimited, Inc., an agency which has planned similar conferences for Methodists, Baptists and other groups. For more information write: Robert A. Fangmeier, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

ADULT, YOUTH SEMINARS SCHEDULED FOR 1962

At a time when crisis is part of the regular diet in Washington and at the United Nations, the department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS, will sponsor three citizenship seminars in which delegates will have an opportunity to meet with national and world church and governmental leaders.

The three seminars scheduled for 1962 are: January 15-19, in which we spend half of the time at the U.N. and half in Washington; February 27-March 2, an interdenominational seminar, four days in the nation's capital. These seminars are for adults, college and seminary students. April 1-6, are dates for the International Affairs Seminar for juniors and seniors in high school. Write: Robert A. Fangmeier, 222 S. Downey Ave., Indianapolis.

AGED HOUSING COM- MITTEE SET UP BY DISCIPLE GROUP

So you are planning to build an apartment house for the older people in your congregation; or are planning to purchase the house next door to the church for such facilities!! True, one of the more important needs of older persons is adequate housing of all types, within their ability to pay, and in areas in which they desire to live. The White House Conference on Aging acted on the proposition "that adequate housing is essential to the happiness, health, and welfare of the aging citizen."

For some time the department of Christian action and community service and the National Benevolent Association have had numerous conversations and have held one consultation regarding the growing needs of older people. Out of the consultation which included representatives of all agencies having a concern in the field of social welfare came the request for an all-inclusive body in the Brotherhood which would deal with needs and proposals in social welfare. Consequently about a year ago the Program and Policy Committee on Social Welfare Concerns was established. It is a Brotherhood Committee composed of representatives from the agencies which have interests and programs in social welfare.

Local Church Aid

One of the first concerns to which the Committee turned its attention is that of assisting churches in meeting the needs of older people in their congregations and communities. Since housing is an acute need for the elderly, especially for those with low incomes, the Committee has initiated a plan to give specialized guidance to churches and church groups who are

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A CHRISTMAS LETTER

Dear Christian Friends:

Having trouble thinking of something different to get your family for Christmas? How about a bomb shelter? It won't be much use of course if the bomb drops within five or ten miles of you, not even as a tomb. In that case you will quite likely be cremated anyhow and there will be little reason to bury you or your family. But just suppose the bomb dropped twenty or thirty miles away. Think how cozy you would be until your food and water ran out in your converted oil tank or your souped up cellar. Then, of course, you would have to come out and face the fallout for the next twenty years—or ten years—or months—weeks—or days or however long it was before the concentration of radio-activity in the atmosphere and the soil gnawed through your bones and watered down your blood.

Shelter Ethics

But in the interim—think of it, two whole weeks of intimate association with your loved ones, lived with a heightened sense of the significance of life because you knew that when you came out the chance of death for the whole family was awfully good. And to add zest to your last few sweet days of underground existence there would be the opportunity of meditating upon the fact that, "even if they got us we got them too!"

Probably there would be two Sundays to be spent in your bomb shelter. It would

be imperative therefore not only to take a gun in with you to shoot your neighbor if he tried to squeeze his way into your underground paradise, but you ought also to have a Bible, particularly the Old Testament from which you could read some of the psalms of vengeance, as you thought together as a family about the sins of your enemies and prayed for their destruction. And in case the bomb dropped at Christmas time—ah yes, one must think of all eventualities—it would be well to stock your bomb shelter with a small artificial Christmas tree and two or three small artificial lights to give it the true Christmas spirit.

Speaking of the Christmas spirit reminds me that you probably would not want to bring your whole Bible in with you. The Old Testament would be enough. The New Testament has too many strange passages in it about love and forgiveness that might actually be subversive in their implications. One must be very careful. Suppose someone read the N.T. while you were in the shelter and began to talk about peace and reconciliation and loving your enemies and doing good to those who hate you! It would be bad enough to have to listen to that kind of stuff above ground—but underground—for two weeks—especially after you had already shared in pretty well wiping out the enemy!

Christmas Shopping List

But now to get back to Christmas again and presents—presents which are peculiarly appropriate to the age in which we live. Had you thought of giving a Geiger counter to each member of the family? They are a bit expensive perhaps, especially after you have already mortgaged the house to buy the bomb shelter, but you might be able to buy them on time—and if the explosion came before you had completed the payments—well then you might not even have to make the last 3 or 4 or 5 payments! Furthermore if one gives this matter of survival its proper

weight, he might even be justified in taking the children's college education money out of the bank and be certain that they each had a good serviceable Geiger counter. Then there are survival suits. Everyone should have a survival suit and it should fit well. Perhaps it is the last suit that he or she will ever wear. Probably by the time you are ready to buy the merchants will have survival suits in the most appealing pastel shades and modern styles. What else? It might be nice to buy a telescope for the family, so that while they wait for the food supply in the bomb shelter to give out, they could have one last look at the stars—especially if IT came at Christmas time—to have one last look at the stars.

A Business Boom

Perhaps all of this seems to you a bit silly. No doubt there are those who are saying, "I for one will have no part in supporting this senseless, utterly immoral, atomic arms race by contributing to the bomb shelter hysteria I see about me." If so, I can only say to you, if you do not care about yourself and your family, then think of the economic welfare of the country. Think of the assistance to business that a real good bomb shelter boom might furnish—for a few years at least. After all, almost everyone has two cars in his garage now. We need something new to support the economy. Why not sell the American people on a bomb shelter in every back yard. Suppose they didn't do any good. They could keep the economy steamed up for five years at least.

Now it may be that there are those who find little sympathy with the suggestions I have made for your Christmas shopping lists. Perhaps, after you have bought food and clothing for the family you don't have money left over for a bomb shelter. There is still one thing you can do. You can write a Christmas letter—to your newspaper, to your Congressman, to the "Christian," to some friend in a foreign land and tell them what you think—and send me a copy, please—I need to know—.

Yours for a thoughtful Christmas.

BARTON HUNTER

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

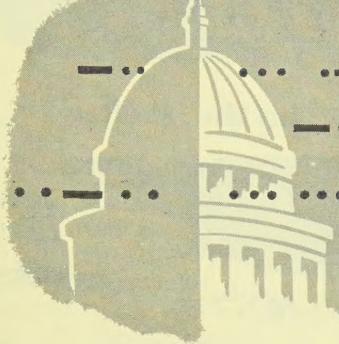
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NEWS from the NATION'S CAPITOL

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WHAT PROGRESS TOWARD WORLD DISARMAMENT?

Autumn 1961 brought increased public anxiety over the possibility of nuclear war. It also brought official vacillation over civil defense and resumption of nuclear weapons tests. Administration policy on Berlin is still being developed with our Allies: Britain is pressing for negotiations; General de Gaulle continues to oppose East-West talks on Berlin. The Administration has begun to rush military equipment and advisers to the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in South Viet-Nam. This action is based on General Maxwell Taylor's recent study of how to offset the upsurge of guerilla activity in that country. There is no indication that the United States will commit combat troops to South Viet-Nam at this time.

- Can you talk with your Congressmen at home before Congress reconvenes January 10?

General Disarmament: Agreement on the Goal. On September 20, in an important development, the United States and the Soviet Union announced agreement on eight principles to govern future disarmament negotiations. Under the McCloy-Zorin agreement, the two nations accepted the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international controls. They agreed that progress on disarmament must be accompanied by establishment of reliable procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes, including development of a UN Police Force.

Peace Race. Another bright spot in a somber landscape was the President's speech to the UN on September 25. President Kennedy challenged the Soviet Union "to a peace race . . . to advance together step by step, stage by stage, until general and complete disarmament has been achieved." He called for immediate negotiations on a new three-stage plan.

The new plan is more comprehensive than earlier U. S. proposals. It places greater emphasis upon progressive development of the peacekeeping machinery of the UN to take on responsibility for a disarmed world. It calls for more rapid control of the nuclear threat, whereas under the 1960 U. S. proposals, conventional disarmament would precede nuclear disarmament.

Two Roadblocks. 1) The two nations have been unable to agree on which countries should participate in disarmament negotiations. The Soviet Union wants a "troika" of five Western, five Eastern and five neutral nations. The United States prefers to have members of the negotiating body chosen on a geographic basis. 2) The United States argues that throughout the disarmament process the control organ must be allowed to inspect the armaments retained by each country as well as those turned over for destruction.

SENATOR MANSFIELD COMMENTS ON CIVIL DEFENSE

"I would certainly not wish to discourage sober efforts in the field of civil defense by communities of individuals. Nevertheless, it seems to be essential that we guard against stimulating a national hysteria by a commercial exploitation of this legitimate national concern. It seems to me essential, too, that we guard against accepting the fall-out shelter as an end in itself when it is, at best, a last ditch effort of sheer physical survival. In short, we must avoid developing a national obsession with burrowing in the ground, and, in the process, exclude what may be more fruitful ways of dealing with international difficulties. In the last analysis, a cover of earth overhead may preserve the strain of human life but it will scarcely preserve a way of life . . .

"That is the central fact to which we must hold if we are to live up to our responsibilities as rational men and women in the days ahead. We owe to coming generations a richer heritage than a landscape of fall-out shelters. We owe to them the green fields and clear skies. We owe to them a world which is reasonably safe for the Acropolis and the Parthenon, for Rome, Paris, London and Washington and, in all humanity, for Moscow and Peking. We owe to them a world in which freedom is still a word with meaning. We shall not leave them that heritage if we now abandon hope for a life which is livable above the ground."—November 3, 1961.

under the agreement. The Soviets argue that inspection should be restricted to the arms to be destroyed.

ACDA off to Slow Start. The new Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is operating under several handicaps. It received only about half the funds requested by the President. Extremely strict security procedures have meant almost no new persons have been added to the staff since the bill was passed. Worry over Congressional attitudes has caused ACDA to concentrate on scientific and technical studies to back up the September 25 U. S. disarmament proposals, rather than broader studies on the social, economic and psychological aspects of disarmament.

The new Director, William C. Foster, is a businessman, a former Administrator of the Marshall Plan and Deputy Secretary of Defense. He led the U. S. delegation to the Geneva Conference on Surprise Attack Safeguards in 1958.

Disappointing U. S. Action at UN. In recent weeks the UN has adopted a number of resolutions on nuclear weapons. One resolution calls upon all nations to respect "Africa as a denuclearized zone." The resolution was adopted November 24, 55 to 0 with 44 abstentions. The United States and most of its NATO allies abstained.

The same day, the General Assembly voted 55 to 20, with 26 abstentions, for a resolution calling for action to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons in war. The United States, Great Britain and France opposed this recommendation. The same nations also voted against a resolution in the Political Committee, November 30, calling for action to organize a "non-nuclear club" of nations pledged not to acquire, build or stockpile atomic bombs. The vote on this resolution was 57 to 12 with 32 abstentions.

"NUCLEAR TESTING IS NOT IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST"

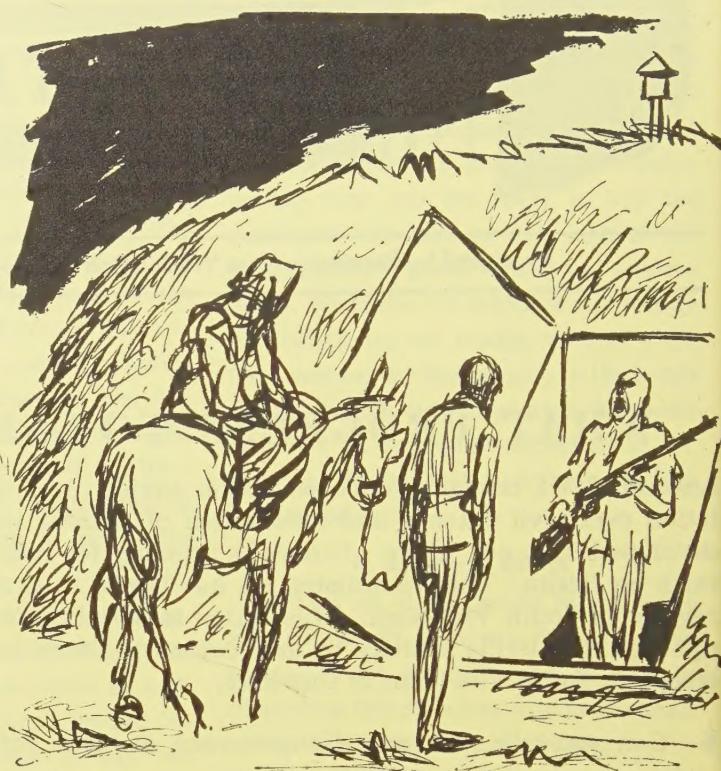
"The administration and the American people should ask themselves: Do we deliberately wish to flout opinion all over the world in order to gain an advantage which is nebulous to say the least? **Do we feel that it is worthwhile to emulate Soviet brutality in order to be able to tell Congress, the American people, and the rest of the world, that now we can kill people ten times over rather than nine times over?**

"This in my opinion is absolutely below the sense of common dignity which the United States Government and its citizens should have . . .

"We have charged, with justification, that the Soviet resumption of atmospheric testing has brought terror to the world. **We must recognize that if the United States also begins atmospheric testing, it will bring despair to the world.** Within our own country, and throughout all nations, men will be forced to conclude that, in reality, primitive military and political considerations are our true guides, regardless of our protests that a more lofty ideology inspires us to champion the cause of reason and peace . . ."

FORMER AMBASSADOR JAMES J. WADSWORTH
Saturday Review, November 18, 1961

"There's no room in the shelter"



PETER ARNO 1961, Des Moines Register

CIVIL DEFENSE ROUND UP

Official policy on civil defense is still not firm. In his May 25 and July 25 speeches, President Kennedy argued for a huge family fallout shelter program. Now there have been second thoughts.

Official policy has now veered away from family fallout shelters toward large community shelters. But such a program could cost from \$20 billion upwards, and at a time of great need for construction of schools, hospitals, slum clearance and other programs to help the living.

Uncertain Pamphlet. Official indecision has been highlighted by the furor over a project to send a civil defense pamphlet to some 60 million heads of households throughout the land. After the proposal was made it was shelved, but later reinstated by President Kennedy at his November 8 news conference. Now the pamphlet, its contents, and the method and extent of distribution are again under review.

► Your letters to the President and his advisers at the White House, Washington 25, D. C., expressing your views on civil defense, are most important now.

SOME RECOMMENDED READING

- **"Freedom from War—the United States Program for General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World."** State Department pamphlet. Order from your Congressman or FCNL.
- **"Disarmament: Two Approaches."** Compares U. S. and U.S.S.R. disarmament proposals. Write U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Washington 25, D. C. or your Congressman for copies.
- **"Building World Order Through the United Nations."** Friends statement. Write FCNL.
- **FCNL Civil Defense Packet** (50¢), includes FCNL staff study (15¢ separately), FCNL statement of policy, articles, editorials.

TEST BAN TALKS RESUME IN GENEVA

On November 28, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States went back to the conference table at Geneva, following a UN call to resume negotiations. U. S. Ambassador Arthur H. Dean told the UN General Assembly on November 24 that the Soviet Union had set off approximately 50 bombs in its September to November test series. This included a 50 megaton-plus bomb exploded in defiance of an 87-11 UN resolution. On September 5 President Kennedy, in response to Soviet resumption, gave the go-ahead for U. S. underground tests. As of December 4, five announced U. S. underground tests had been conducted. On December 10 a five kiloton test is scheduled in New Mexico; all UN members have been invited to attend this test which is said to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Pressure for U. S. Atmospheric Tests. The President is under great pressure to resume tests in the atmosphere. But to date he has refrained from giving the final order to go ahead, although preparations are underway. Supporters of atmospheric tests include officials of the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission, key Senators such as Clinton P. Anderson (N. Mex.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), and Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Richard M. Nixon.

U. S. Position. The United States has pending at Geneva detailed proposals to end atmospheric, underwater, outer space and large underground tests under a control system suggested by East-West scientists which includes inspection stations in the Soviet Union, the United States and elsewhere. The United States has proposed a three-year moratorium on "small" underground tests while a research program to detect underground explosions is carried out.

U.S.S.R. Position. On November 27 the Soviet Union urged a simple agreement to end nuclear tests "in the

atmosphere, in outer space and under water." Inspection would be by each nation using whatever means it had available to detect tests by the other parties. There would be no international inspection stations or teams in the Soviet Union or the United States. There would be a moratorium on all underground tests pending an agreement on an inspection system which would be a part of a control system on general and complete disarmament. France would be required to sign the proposed Soviet treaty before it would go into effect.

Approve Areas of Agreement. The new Soviet proposal is a considerable retreat from its earlier position, especially in repudiating international inspection stations in the Soviet Union and the United States. Nevertheless U. S. negotiators should seek for remaining areas of agreement. At a very minimum, the great powers should come to immediate agreement in those areas where inspection is possible.

This would suggest that an inspectable agreement could be signed now outlawing atmospheric tests, and probably underwater and outer space tests as well, even if an international inspection system were not agreed upon. The Atomic Energy Commission has just completed an impressive display of its abilities to detect, locate and estimate the size and characteristics of Soviet tests. The agreement could then be extended as detection methods improve, or Soviet policy changes on admitting international inspectors. It is significant that on September 3 President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan proposed to Premier Khrushchev a joint ban on atmospheric tests without an international inspection system.

In any event, the United States should not resume atmospheric tests which would further contaminate the atmosphere and intensify the arms race.

HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?

In deciding whether the United States should test more nuclear weapons, consider these statements:

- "The existing United States nuclear arsenal is superior in quantity and quality to that of any other nation. The United States today has ample military power to destroy any nation which would unleash nuclear war." White House statement, October 30, 1961.
- "The buildup of our bomber and missile forces . . . will give the Nation a nuclear capability several times that of the Soviet Union." Department of Defense, October 27, 1961.
- Nuclear weapons in the U. S. stockpile are equivalent to 35 billion tons of TNT. Of this amount, 16,000 megatons (16 billion tons of TNT) are "available for immediate retaliation," to be delivered by 6000 missiles and planes. If only 3% of U. S. planes and missiles penetrated Soviet defenses they would inflict "semi-total destruction on all sources of Soviet military and industrial power." Rep. Bruce Alger, Texas, at Dallas, November 10, 1961.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF	
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5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.)	
Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner	
Affirmed and subscribed before me this 29 day of Sept., 1961.	
(Signature)	
My commission expires May 15, 1963.	
(Seal)	

P.S. from the Hill

Here are some encouraging signs of a new surge of interest in peace across the country this autumn:

Women's Strike for Peace. Reports indicate that some 50,000 women in 59 cities participated in the November 1 Strike for Peace. • The Washington strikers delivered petitions addressed to Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Khrushchev. • 2000 women demonstrated near the United Nations on November 9 and were addressed by Arthur Dean of the U. S. delegation. • The women's effort began when a small group of women found they shared the desire to work for peace. In less than six weeks, the unorganized effort spread as a grass roots movement.

Student Vigils for Peace. Many college students have journeyed to Washington to display their concern for world peace and disarmament. • Fourteen students from Grinnell College (Iowa) maintained a three-day "Vigil for Peace" fast. While House hospitality included a 75-minute talk with presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy. • Students from Bluffton (Ohio), Carlton (Minn.), Cornell (Iowa), George Washington (D. C.), and Cornell and Syracuse Universities (New York) joined the ranks of picketers. • The Carleton group discussed nuclear testing and disarmament with a Soviet diplomat. • 35 students from Amherst, Mt. Holyoke and Smith (Mass.) participated in a Thanksgiving Day fast while picketing the White House.

Religious Groups Speak Out. The Catholic Crusade of Prayer for World Peace attracted 125,000 to an outdoor mass in Washington on October 29. • More than a hundred students and faculty members of the Wesley Theological Seminary staged a march in protest against nuclear testing. • The National Council of Churches expressed the hope that the United States would not resume atmospheric tests. • The National Council of

Jewish Women has asked for the end of nuclear testing. • 1,120 people, mostly Friends, held a Vigil against Bomb Testing on Veterans Day, November 11, in Philadelphia. • A Walk for Peace from Nazareth to Bethlehem, Pa., is being sponsored by Friends Peace Committees on Christmas Eve.

Professional Groups. 800 physicists from twenty countries signed a petition to the heads of the U. S., Soviet, British and French Governments warning of the dangers of nuclear war. • A letter asking President Kennedy not to resume testing in the atmosphere was signed by five Nobel Prize winners. • 183 faculty members of five universities in the Boston area ran an advertisement in the *New York Times*, "An Open Letter to President Kennedy," expressing their concern regarding civil defense. The *San Francisco Chronicle* congratulated the professors, adding that its mail was running ten to one against shelters.

Voices Are Heard. It has been reported that the President received some 4100 letters regarding testing one week in November—3800 of these expressed opposition to U. S. resumption of nuclear testing.

TURN TOWARD PEACE ROSTER

The Turn Toward Peace campaign is inviting individuals to join in signing a roster supporting alternatives to war in the present crisis. Individuals are encouraged to 1) write President Kennedy about the need for a turn toward peace; 2) take an active part in the program of at least one supporting organization; 3) encourage community groups to cooperate with Turn Toward Peace; and 4) make a contribution. Signers of the roster include Eleanor Roosevelt, Clarence Pickett, Edwin Dahlberg, Martin Luther King and Walter Reuther. If you want to add your signature or get others to sign, write to Turn Toward Peace Roster, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Editors: EDWARD F. SNYDER, FRANCES NEELEY
and DENISE O'CONNOR

CONSULTATION PLANNED FOR TRANSITION AREA CHURCHES

Plans are now being made for a two to three day Consultation, sometime in the Spring, on the problems and possibilities of the church's ministry in neighborhoods marked by rapid changes in its racial, social or economic composition.

The Consultation is one phase of the Program of Assistance for Churches in transition projected by two departments of UCMS, Department of Church Development and Department of Christian Action and Community Service, and several state societies.

Participants in the Consultation will be: (1) Ministers and wives and other church leaders now serving congregations located in changing neighborhoods; (2) city, state and national agency staff persons who have responsibilities for program planning or concerns; (3) other church leaders, such as seminary professors, or church federation administrators, who have a special interest in churches-in-transition.

Sharing Common Concerns

The main purpose of the Consultation will be to provide opportunities for pastors, their wives, and other church leaders, now involved in the ministry of churches in areas of racial, economic and social change to share with each other: their faith, their vision, their problems, their solution to problems, their failures, their questions.

It is hoped that the Consultation will provide information on the extent and number of churches of the brotherhood that are now facing the problems and opportunities of changing neighborhoods.

In addition there is the hope that through the discussions of the participants, there may come specific suggestions for a brotherhood-wide program designed to strengthen the ministry of churches-in-transition. Exact dates and the place of meeting will be set in the next few weeks.

LEWIS H. DEER

AGED HOUSING COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

building or who desire to build facilities for their older people. The guidance deals with such matters as how to determine whether there is a need for the construction of such facilities in a given area, what are the suitable types of housing for the aging, how to finance such a project economically and yet provide features to meet essential needs, whether there are other groups in the same area which might be interested in joining in such a project, how to make use of government allocated funds for this purpose, and in guidance on the project.

Increasingly there seems to be outside pressures such as real estate firms, newly formed corporations, etc., on churches to undertake a program of building facilities for the older persons of their constituencies. Inasmuch as there are intricate financial involvements, the negotiation of government loans, the most practical use of the available monies and many other points of consideration, churches or groups contemplating such a step should seek guidance from the Committee which is offering such a service to the Brotherhood.

Inquiries should be directed either to Mrs. Ruth E. Milner, the department of Christian action and community service, or to Mr. Leslie G. Heuston, NBA, both at 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana. Such inquiries will be answered with detailed information and guidance relating to the special phases in which the inquirer is interested.

RUTH E. MILNER

EXCHANGE STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

tries and host families, and the students who have been abroad for one year return to their homeland and their natural families.

Complete details and application blanks are available upon request to the Department of Christian Action and Community Service, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

RUTH E. MILNER

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE MEETS HUMAN NEEDS

"American churches are cheating starvation of thousands of victims in Burma, where the worst floods in 29 years have taken a heavy toll, and in Kenya, devastated with drought, where Church World Service is shipping 200,000 pounds of CROP beans, 50,000 pounds of meat, and approximately 59,000 pounds of edible oils."

This is one of the hundreds of ways in which Church World Service serves. Church World Service is made possible through our Week of Compassion offerings (in addition to the help of other churches).

In 1960 Church World Service disbursed 298,605,265 pounds of food, clothing and other material valued at \$25,623,-375. An additional \$8,490,729 was spent in the Share Our Surplus, Material Aid (CROP) and Immigration Services Programs.

Disaster Victims Helped

During the past year we have served through Church World Service when four thousand homeless survived the flash flood and cyclone that swept through Athens, Greece, and the surrounding countryside. The victims received emergency relief from stocks of food, clothing and bedding.

We through Church World Service are able to move swiftly—within 48 hours 700 blankets were flown to Belize (in the wake of Hurricane Hattie in the British Honduras) in an emergency effort. Smaller emergencies are also met as when the Italian cruise ship Bianca D burned in the outer harbor of St. George's, British West Indies, on October 22nd, the 749 passengers and crew members rescued were fed emergency rations.

Material from Week of Compassion (Box 19036, Indianapolis 19) is available in Ideas for Observance of Week of Compassion. Suggestions for a mid-week Brotherhood Dinner are included in the booklet. Be sure to get your copy early.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

REFUGEES FROM CUBA

For the first time in this century the United States has become a land of *first* asylum for foreign refugees (Cubans). Our churches have provided help in magnificent and imaginative ways for a dozen or more different groups of refugees from Europe, Asia and the Middle East over the past fifty years, but always they have been refugees who were first located in camps at some distant point. We could provide help in our own way, at our own pace, and in either limited or enlarged degree as funds and personnel allowed. These people have landed in our backyard and their human distress cannot be overlooked even if we wanted to do so.

Now Is the Time to Act!

1. Write to the department of Christian Action and Community Service, 222 South Downey, Indianapolis 7, giving information as to what type of work you have available.

2. Upon receipt of this information, a phone call will be made to the Church World Service office in Miami and case histories of refugees meeting your needs will be sent to you for decision.

3. Return to the department of Christian Action the Guarantee of Resettlement form sent with the case history and the family will soon be on their way to you.

Before They Come

1. Have a place for them to come to—perhaps have the first month's rent paid and hold a pantry shower to which the entire church can contribute and learn all about the new family.

2. You will have had in mind two or three openings so far as jobs are concerned in the given job category. Make appointments for the day after arrival as the refugee will be eager to begin work as soon as possible.

3. Make previous contacts with schools so that the children can begin classes at once. Perhaps English classes can be arranged for adults. You may have some

Spanish speaking people in your church or community who would be glad to meet the new family with you.

4. The family will need your help and guidance very much, but they will also want to make their own decisions, make their own way, and make their own contribution in their new community. They are people of worth and dignity. Give them the help they need—but not too much!

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

ALCOHOL RESOLUTION STUDY PROGRAM

The 1961 International Convention *Resolution on Beverage Alcohol and Christian Responsibility* offers an approach to the question, "What Can We Do About the Alcohol Problem in Our Community?" It can be the basis for continued study and action program by local churches.

• Copies of the Resolution—with a Summary Page of Suggested Action Study Projects—are available. WRITE: Department of Christian Action and Community Service, UCMS. (One to five copies—Free; five to ninety-nine—at 2½ cents each; one hundred or more—at 2 cents each).

A study of the Resolution suggests several uses. Three of these are:

• In Church School Classes. The Resolution could be used as a "text" for a two to three session discussion on "The Alcohol Problem in Our Community."

• Living Room and Parish Groups. Ar-

range for small groups to meet in homes sometime during the weeks the Resolution is being discussed in Church School classes. As a discussion-sparker use "Make a Christian Choice About Alcohol."

Available from Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis, Mo. 75¢ per dozen; \$3.50 per 100.

• In Church-Night Dinner Program. Place the Resolution in the hands of a selected panel of three persons (i.e. a physician, a Municipal Court judge, a Beverage Alcohol Control Board member). Follow the panel with open discussion to consider "What Can Our Church Do?"

LOISANNE BUCHANAN

MEETING THE ECONOMIC NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE

The fourth pamphlet in the series on "Meeting the Needs of Older People" is ready for distribution. The 19-page study is a guide to help the local church implement its concern for the aging in the area of ECONOMIC needs.

The White House Conference on the Aging observed that "A major problem for millions of older persons throughout the nation is how to maintain a decent, independent American standard of living on an income below or barely at the subsistence level."

Write for your copy of "Meeting the Economic Needs of Older People" so that you may give consideration to a program in your church.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke
OFFICE

CFI

"FOR YOUR INFORMATION"